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RUSSAINS BREAK TEUTONIC LINES

CAPTURE SIX VILLAGES AND
MORE THAN 3,000 PRISONERS
SOUTH OF BRODY.

VERDUN FIGHTING BITTER

British Capture 2,500 Prisoners When
Turks Invade Suez Canal Region.
Australians Plunge Through Ger-
man Ranks.

Petrograd, via London.—Russian at-
tacks along the Sereth and Grabarka
rivers south of Brody, in northern Gal-
icia, broke the Teutonic resistance
and resulted in the capture by the Rus-
sians of six villages. More than 3,000
prisoners were taken.

South of Brody the enemy offered
determined resistance and made sev-
eral counterattacks. In the streets
of the village fierce fighting took place
and it was necessary to drive the ene-
my out from house to house.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in
the Verdun region, the fighting be-
tween the French and Germans con-
tinues to be bitter. Paris says the
forces of the German crown prince
made unsuccessful efforts to drive the
French from the Thiaumont work, re-
cently captured. The Germans also
temporarily heavily the sector of Thiaumont
and Fleury.

Berlin continues bitter fighting at
Thiaumont work and reports the cap-
ture of 400 prisoners during German
counterattacks in the Fleury sector.

On the Russian front the most in-
tense fighting is reported as taking
place south of Brody in Galicia. The
Russians crossed the Sereth river,
captured positions in the region of Pe-
nak-Tshitschop and repulsed Aus-
trian-German counterattacks against
them.

London.—Strong Turkish forces
which attacked the British at Romani,
22 miles east of the Suez Canal on Au-
gust 4, was defeated and put to flight
by a counter-attack, says an official
statement.

The Turks, adds the statement, are
being vigorously pursued by the
British, who have taken more than
2,500 prisoners including some Ger-
mans.

With the British armies in France,
via London.—Under the merciless con-
centration of shellfire, the Australians
are holding on to their gains after their
advance on a front of two miles. The
Germans already have delivered three
powerful counterattacks to retake the
lost ground and all have failed.

DEMOCRATS PLAN LOWER SCALE INCOME TAXATION.

Senate Finance Committee recom-
mends Tax for Single Persons of
\$2,000, Married One of \$3,000.
Washington.—Reduction of the in-
come tax exemption from \$3,000 to
\$2,000 for single persons and from
\$4,000 to \$3,000 for persons with fam-
ilies was ordered recommended to the
Senate by Democratic members of
the finance committee who are revis-
ing the house revenue bill.

The change is proposed in an
amendment which would put the ad-
ditional \$1,000 tax in a separate clas-
sification and impose on it a normal
rate of one per cent instead of two
per cent, assessed against incomes
over \$3,000, for single persons, and
\$4,000 for married persons.

The exemption amendment, after
an all-day discussion, prevailed by a
majority of only one vote. Some of
the Democratic Senators said that the
decision was a tentative one and
might be overturned by the amend-
ment was submitted to the full mem-
bership of the committee.

FIRE CRIPPLES PRESSES OF THE NEW YORK SUN.

New York.—Five large presses on
which The New York Sun is printed
were so badly damaged by a fire
which started in the sub-basement of
the Sun building that several editions
will be run off on the presses of The
Evening Mail. There were no em-
ployees in the press room when the
blaze started.

CLOUDBURST STOPS ALL STREET CARS IN ASHEVILLE

Asheville.—Asheville was without
power or street car service for about
two hours Sunday as the result of a
cloudburst in the Beaversdam section
which turned the Beaversdam Creek
into a rushing torrent, flooded a large
area in the vicinity of the creek and
destroyed a number of poles of the
Warner Power Company, which supplies
the city with power at present.

BRITISH FORCES SUCCESS AND TRIUMPHANT PEACE.

London.—"We look forward with
confidence to success and triumphant
peace" was the conclusion of an in-
spiring telegram from General Sir
Douglas Haig, commander of the
British forces in France read at a
packed meeting in Green Hall to cel-
ebrate the second anniversary of the
war. The Earl of Derby, Under-Sec-
retary for War, presided and the
audience was most enthusiastic and
renewed interest of all classes of society.

AUTO BANDITS GET A \$34,000 PAYROLL

FIVE UNMASKED MEN SNATCH
MONEY BAGS FROM
GUARDS.

A BOLD DAYLIGHT HOLDUP

Hundreds Look On As Theft Takes
Place on Crowded Street in Motor
Factory District of Detroit.—Money
For Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

Detroit.—Five unmasked automobile
bandits held up an automobile in
which \$30,000 pay roll money was be-
ing taken to the plant of the Bur-
roughs Adding Machine Company and
before astonished guards could offer
resistance snatched five of six bags
in the car, said to have contained
\$33,000 or \$34,000 and escaped.

The hold-up took place on Bur-
roughs, between Woodward and Cass
avenues in view of hundreds of em-
ployees of nearby automobile fac-
tories and the usual afternoon throng
on Woodward avenue.

Rudolph, a Burroughs guard, was
shot through the thigh and struck
on the head with the butt end of a
pistol, when he tried to intercept the
robbers.

Witnesses declared the five bandits
apparently ranged in age from 25 to
60 years. No one, however, seemed
able to give a good description. They
were armed with rifles and auto-
matic pistols.

Witnesses of the daring robbery
declared the apparent failure of the
pay car guards to realize what was
taking place aided the bandits' suc-
cesses. One guard said he thought
a motion picture scenario was being
staged.

Although policemen on motorcy-
cles and in automobiles were quickly
sent in pursuit of the bandits, they
had not been rounded up. Eleven
machines filled with officers were
scouring the country in every direc-
tion after a fruitless chase of 36
miles. The bandits were thought to
have been cornered about 30 miles
northwest of the city, but when offi-
cers closed in the bandits' car was
not to be found.

The amount obtained by the band-
its at first place as high as \$45,
000, later was declared by P. G.
Chapman, secretary-treasurer of the
Burroughs Company to have been be-
tween \$33,000 and \$34,000. A car fol-
lowing the one held up, carrying \$75,
000 was not molested.

GENERAL CARRANZA'S NOTE AT WASHINGTON

Wilson Will Proceed at Once to Name
Commissioners.
Washington.—Indications were that
President Wilson would appoint three
commissioners within the next few
days to meet a similar delegation al-
ready selected by General Carranza to
undertake settlement of the interna-
tional differences arising from dis-
turbances along the Mexican border.

In a note delivered to the state de-
partment General Carranza named his
commissioners, but did not answer
specifically the suggestion of the
Washington government for enlarge-
ment of the powers of the commis-
sion. It is believed, however, that the
reply is generally satisfactory to the
administration and that negotiations
will proceed without delay.

General Carranza says in his note
that the Mexican commissioners
"preferably" will discuss the three
points outlined in the Mexican com-
munication of July 11, which are
withdrawal of American troops from
Mexico, the framing of a protocol to
cover future border operations, and an
investigation of what interests have
promoted border raids. State Depart-
ment officials are understood to re-
gard this as at least leaving the way
open for broader considerations such
as they desire.

Carranza has appointed to represent
his government Licentiate Luis Cab-
rera, Engineer Ignacio Bonillas and
Engineer Alberto J. Pani.

VERDUN AGAIN CENTER OF FIGHTING ON WEST

London.—Verdun, almost quiescent
during the Anglo-French offensive in
the Somme region, has again become
the storm center on the Western bat-
tle front. The French forces have taken
the offensive on the right bank of
the Meuse and now hold the Thiaumont
work and the greater part of the
village of Fleury, according to Paris.
The Thiaumont work, already the
scene of many combats, was twice in
French hands during twelve hours.

The first time that more than a
regimental parade has been held since
the National Guard mobilized at St. Yx
was when the Second Infantry, the
sanitary corps of the Second regiment,
light hospital No. 1 and the Charleston
Light Dragoons, Troop A, cavalry,
passed in review. The men made a
splendid showing.

Blanchard, official photographer,
plans to show his moving pictures of
the camp in many places in South
Carolina. He took a moving picture
of the big parade and he has previous-
ly made individual pictures of many
of the companies.

TOBACCO MARKETS OPEN FOR SEASON

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN SOUTH
CAROLINA BELT FOR
FARMERS.

WEED BRINGS GOOD PRICE

Growers in Many Sections Have Reas-
ons For Rejoicing in First Sales
of the Season.

Columbia.—Opening for the season
with bright prospects, the big tobacco
markets of the Pee Dee section of
South Carolina began operations
August 1 for 1916. Something less
than a million and a half pounds, ac-
cording to reports, was sold, the
weed bringing very good prices.
Prices paid ranged from 4 cents for
the lowest grade of "sand lugs" to the
high mark of 60 cents a pound for the
best tobacco gathered and cured be-
fore the storm which recently swept
the Pee Dee section.

Summer reported 100,000 pounds
sold; Timmonsville, 200,000; Har-
sville, 105,000; Darlington, 100,000;
Marion, 50,000; Lake City, 224,000;
Conway, 125,000; Aynor, 65,000; Loris,
75,000; Kingstree, 125,000; and Man-
ning, 75,000.

All signs, according to reports from
the tobacco markets, point to a sum-
mer of good times in the Pee Dee,
with high prices for tobacco making
up for the destruction caused by the
recent storm.

Delegates to Road Meeting.

Columbia.—Commissioner Watson,
at the request of the governor, has
appointed delegates to the convention
of the Southern Appalachian Good
Roads association in Lexington, Ky.,
September 5-8. The delegates named
are: LaCrosse Evans, Columbia; Thad
C. Coleman, Whitmore; Paul V. Moore,
Spartanburg; Dr. R. H. Smith, Glenn
Springs; C. O. Heaton, Spartanburg;
W. F. Robertson, Greenville; P. F.
Patton, Greenville; J. W. Norwood,
Greenville; J. Thos. Arnold, Greenville;
J. O. Wingo, Greenville; J. C. Cochran,
Greenville; W. H. Williamson, Green-
ville; R. L. Hartley, Glenn Springs;
Z. P. Wright, Newberry; Dr. W. E.
Pelham, Newberry; F. H. Shirley,
Westminster; W. M. Brown, Wal-
halla; H. F. Watson, Greenwood; J. F.
McKissick, Greenwood; J. Mack
King, Anderson; Arch B. Calvert,
Spartanburg; John M. Jenkins, Gaff-
ney; J. E. Saratt, Gaffney; J. E.
Plaxico, Blacksburg; J. B. Humbert,
Laurens; J. B. Hitt, Laurens; J. C.
Sample, Newberry; J. J. Vernon,
Spartanburg; H. Stribling, Spartan-
burg; J. C. Cook, Lancaster; T. Y.
Williams, Lancaster; John T. Stevens,
Kershaw; A. Patterson, Jr., Columbia;
W. A. Stevenson, Abbeville; W. T.
Magill, Abbeville; M. H. Mundy, Ab-
beville; James B. Craig, Pickens; J. M.
Laurens, Calhoun; J. L. Jeter,
Union; B. F. Allison, Union; J. C.
Mabley, Whitmore; Thos. W. Bond,
Lessor; John R. Hart, York; John T.
Rodney, Rock Hill; R. E. Grabel,
Gaffney; W. F. Timmons, Rock Hill;
W. R. Bradford, Fort Mill; D. F.
Ramsey, Blacksburg; W. C. Foster,
Richland.

To Urge Rate Making Bureau.
Columbia.—"My position has been
that inasmuch as there is so much
complaint as to rate making, it would
be but a proper step for the state to
maintain a fire insurance rate making
bureau. I have carefully worked out
a plan along this line," said J. A. Co-
field, well known insurance man of
Spartanburg.

Co-field presents his views on the fire
insurance situation in South Carolina.
"As a matter of fact, the insurance
laws of South Carolina should be com-
pletely revised and brought up to the
requirements of modern business
life," the governor continues.

Gov. Manning states that he will
make such recommendations to the
next general assembly as "will lead to
a satisfactory settlement of the dif-
ficulty."

Big Timber Cargo For Allies.

Charleston.—When the British
steamer Westbury sailed from here
with 1,500,000 feet of timber and a
load of about 7,000,000 of South Carolina
timber and South Carolina sawed tim-
ber that has passed through this port
to the allies "somewhere
in Europe" in the last few months
and every thousand feet of this tim-
ber that has passed through this port
has meant the expenditure of \$15 to
\$20, to total expenditure of some
thing like \$1,400,000.

FINANCE COMMITTEE WAIT TO HEAR FROM COUNTRY

Washington.—Democrats of the
Senate Finance Committee who voted
to lower the income tax exemptions in
the revenue bill are anxious waiting
to hear from the country on the recom-
mendation. Protests against it already
have been heard within the party. Its
proponents will use as one argument
a suggestion from President Wilson
in his annual message to the sixty-
fourth congress for a reduction in the
exemption.

FARMERS' UNION MEETING

Name Member on all Weevil Com-
mission—Officers Re-elected—Ten-
ant System Evils.

Columbia.—Problems of vital im-
portance to the farmers of the state were
discussed at the regular annual meet-
ing of the South Carolina State Farm-
ers' Union, held in the chapel of the
University of South Carolina. The
next meeting place will be selected by
the executive committee.

The following officers were re-elected:
A. H. T. Morrison, president; J. Frank
Williams, vice president; and J. Whit-
taker Reid, secretary and treasurer. B.
Harris was elected a member of the
executive committee for three years.

There were few delegates in attend-
ance upon the meeting of the union
as a result of the recent flood waters.
President Morrison in a short ad-
dress reviewed the progress of the
union during the past year. He ex-
plained the advantages of the rural
land credit system.

W. S. Currell, president of the Uni-
versity of South Carolina, extended a
welcome to the union and discussed
the evils of the tenant system of
farming. W. M. Riggs, president of
Clemson College, discussed the farm-
ing system in South Carolina and the
educational system.

"We have the natural resources in
this state," said Mr. Riggs, "and we
need the enterprise to engage in sci-
entific marketing through co-operative
agencies." Mr. Riggs told of the pro-
posed trip by the commission to study
the boll weevil situation in other sec-
tions of the South. Acting upon re-
quest of Mr. Riggs, President Mor-
rison was named as the farmers' union
representative on the boll weevil com-
mission.

T. B. Thackston, of Spartanburg,
was endorsed by the union for a place
on the federal farm loan board. A
resolution endorsing Mr. Thackston
for appointment will be sent to Presi-
dent Wilson.

Cotton Crop Short.

Harvin.—Replies to 2,000 inquiries
sent to every cotton growing county
in the cotton growing states as to the
condition of cotton for the month of
July, counting 100 per cent as a per-
fect crop, shows an average condition
of 66.1 per cent.

All states east of the Mississippi
River show excessive rainfall. The
states of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkan-
sas the rainfall is reported light and
scant. The crop averages 2.8 weeks
late and the average area abandoned
is 10.7 per cent.

These reports show the crop affected
by insects in the area reported as
follows: Sixty-two per cent, no in-
sects; 30 per cent, boll weevil; 2 per
cent, leaf hoppers; 1 per cent by cotton
worm; 1 per cent by boll borer; 2 per
cent by root rot and 1 per cent by
red spider.

A majority of these reports show
the stands are poor, plant is weak,
cultivation fair to good and in the
Atlantic states the nights too cool for
the best growth of cotton.

The average condition by states is
as follows: Alabama, condition, 54.5
per cent; Arkansas, 77.3; Florida,
59.8; Georgia, 65; Louisiana, 77.5;
Mississippi, 57.8; North Carolina, 63;
Oklahoma, 80; South Carolina, 57.7;
Tennessee, 72.5; Texas, 62.4.

Pee Dee Crops Damaged.

Columbia.—The recent heavy rains
and the flood waters caused consider-
able damage to the crops in the Pee
Dee section of South Carolina, accord-
ing to L. L. Baker of Bishopville, state
director of the boys' agricultural clubs.
Mr. Baker said that the farmers and
business men were facing the situa-
tion bravely.

There has been great damage to the
tobacco crop, he said. The continued
rains prevent the farmers from curing
the leaf. The markets will open
August 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

Jube Moseley, a well known farmer
residing about two and one-half miles
east of Aiken, was kicked by a mule
and fatally injured, dying two days
later.

Curley and Grant Johnson, negro
boys, six and nine years of age re-
spectively, and brothers, were drown-
ed in Cox's creek near Anderson, re-
cently.

More than 75 girls took the short
course in canning at Abbeville.

Licenses to do a fire insurance busi-
ness in this state were issued to The
Individual Underwriters of New York
and to Lloyd's of London.

The McCormick Chamber of Com-
merce has undertaken the work of
having waterworks, electric lights and
sewerage installed in the town.

Representatives and officials of sev-
eral of the larger railroads and of the
South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers'
association met in the offices of the
state railroad commission in Columbia
to discuss, or set a date to discuss, a
reduction in the freight rate on peas-
ants.

Gaffney to Have County Fair.

Gaffney.—Announcement has been
made from Gaffney Chamber of Com-
merce that Gaffney will have a two-
days county fair this year. R. E.
Grabel of the Chamber of Commerce
has outlined preliminary plans and
various committees will soon take up
their work in earnest. October 11
and 12 are the days and exhibits will
all be placed in the baseball park.
The permanent buildings are to be
located on the corner of the fair-
grounds and will be situated in a
large open space.

Will Stimulate Rifle Practice

MEDALS FOR MARKSMANSHIP
ARE OFFERED TO SOLDIERS
CAMP MOORE.

Interesting Happenings About Pal-
metto Soldiers Who Are in Camp at
Styx, the Mobilization Point for
the South Carolina National Guard.

NEWS FROM CAMP MOORE

Two South Carolinians now en-
camped here will win handsome gold
medals that have been offered for rifle
work in the military course. A jew-
elry firm of Columbia will present a
medal to the guardsman making the
best record on the rifle range during
the course. The adjutant general of
South Carolina, W. W. Moore, will
give a medal to the recruit who had
never shot over the butts before who
makes the best record during the
course. These medals are of beauti-
ful design.

Melton Patch Raided.
A great battle has been fought on
the hills of Lexington between three
privates of the National Guard and a
well known farmer (name deleted by
censor). The farmer won the battle,
the guardsmen retreating in disorder.
One private was sprinkled with bird
shot and two privates badly scared.

In the afternoon just before, the
sun began to descend over the sand-
hills, three privates went for a stroll.
As a result, rules have been promul-
gated by the commander of the camp,
Col. E. M. Blythe, that the circum-
stances require but which will work
a hardship on every man of five units
in Camp Moore.

After proceeding a mile from camp,
the privates found a watermelon
patch. Lexington melons have a big
reputation and the temptation was too
great for the men. Over the fence
they climbed, right into the melon
field. The inspection of the crop was
begun with dispatch. The private on
sentry duty sped the farmer and gave
the alarm. The farmer fired one shot.
It was enough to cause a general re-
treat. One of the men stumbled and
fell. Another private rushed madly
back to camp and reported that one
of the men had been killed. It devel-
oped later that the bearer of the bad
news was the only man wounded. He
was given medical attention and later
faced the summary court, receiving a
heavy sentence. The others received
proper punishment also. Recently 30
privates were given sentences of 30
days each at hard labor for invading a
melon patch.

Col. Blythe is determined to break
up the invasion of melon patches and
a strict set of rules was issued. A cav-
alry patrol has been established about
the camp and any man leaving must
secure a written pass from his com-
pany commanders. The cavalry patrol
will be maintained about the camp by
the Charleston Light Dragoons. The
patrol will be in force night and day.

His Weight.

A certain retired tradesman admits
that he is "a very poor judge of a
good horse," while the local blacksmith
claims to be "a good judge of a bad
one." And in this connection an amu-
sing story is being told at the expense
of the former.

He had bought a very old horse very
cheap, and took the animal down to
the blacksmith to be shod.
"How many shoes am I to put on?"
asked the blacksmith, critically sur-
veying the antiquated steed.
"Oh, four," said the owner; adding,
doubtfully, "if he's worth 'em."

The blacksmith put two shoes on
and then stopped.
"Mind you," he explained to the
proud owner of the equine wreck,
"I'm not saying as your 'oss isn't
worth another pair of shoes, but I'm
quite certain as he's got as many as
he can carry away."

Chinese a Peaceful Race.

The prevailing spirit of China is
a peaceful spirit. Though having con-
quered in many wars, China does not
look upon itself as a warring nation.
Its pride is in its scholars and its
sages. It has always put the scholar
first in the social scale as the mold-
er of the ideals of the people; the farmer
second in a social scale as the pre-
servator of the necessities of the physi-
cal life; the soldier lowest in the so-
cial scale because, as the Chinese say,
he is a taker of life. The Chinese say
it is idleness to kill a man because you
have a difference of opinion with him,
for to kill him settles nothing. The
genius of the Chinese race is for peace.
In a quarrel they get together through
a middleman, a peacemaker. Each con-
cedes something, and an agreement is
arrived at.

Calls Not Professional.

"How much does that stylish doctor
of your charges?"
"Two dollars a visit."
"Gee! How often has he called at
your house this month?"
"Twenty times."
"Gosh! You owe him forty dollars
then."
"No; only two dollars. He's made
the other nineteen calls trying to col-
lect it."

Saved Room.

Merchant.—Did you post my letter
as I told you, John?
John.—Yes, sir; but I had it weighed
first, and, as it was double weight, I
put another stamp on it.
Merchant.—That's right. Only I hope
you didn't put the extra stamp on so
that it would obliterate the address.
John.—Indeed, I didn't, sir. I just
stuck it on top of the other stamp so
as to save room.

GREAT AIR CRAFT ALTITUDE

Italian Balloon Goes 104,082 Feet, or
Eighteen Miles, Above Actual
Ground Level.

GREAT WRITER HAD RIVALS

Elizabethan Age Memorable for Its
Drama Without Shakespeare,
Scholar Says.

The score of plays playwrights who
preceded Shakespeare and prepared
the ground with experiments in which
he was to triumph, have been re-
viewed by Prof. Felix Schelling, head
of the English department of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania.

Doctor Schelling's lecture was on
"Shakespeare's Competitors in the
Drama."
"For, had Shakespeare's death been
untimely like that of Marlowe," Doc-
tor Schelling said, "we might ques-
tion his primacy. Had Shakespeare
never lived, his age would still have
been memorable in the drama for the
group of playwrights of extraordinary
stature—a group in which the names
can easily match our Shaws, Bar-
rises or Placers." Doctor Schelling
compared the modern drama dramat-
ists unfavorably with those of the
past.

Doctor Schelling expressed regret
that it has been the habit of the old-
er scholarship "to disregard the en-
vironment of Shakespeare and to neg-
lect the lesser luminaries who sur-
rounded him." He said, in part:
"Shakespeare is not the inventor of
Elizabethan drama. He did not find
his dramatic London brick and leave
it marble. Shakespeare added no
single new form to the variety, that
already flourished on the stage."
"We have to deal with the group of
writers known to every school book
as the predecessors of Shakespeare:
Lily, Peele, Greene, Lodge, Kyd, Nash
and Marlowe."

"Among the competitors of Shakes-
peare none was so important as Ben
Jonson."

LIFE BETTER AND BROADER

Recent Years Have Seen a Vast Im-
provement in Conditions Under
Which We All Live.

The spirit of democracy, states
Prof. James Q. Dealey in Case and
Comment, implies a kinder and more
sympathetic religion and higher stand-
ards in moral life. This is shown by
the growing humanitarianism of re-
ligion, and the rise of numerous agen-
cies for the alleviation and banish-
ment of human suffering. Criminal
codes are becoming humane, cities are
vigorously pushing the betterment of
vicious conditions in social life, and
labor organizations countenanced by
the state are working earnestly for
the social and economic improvement
of their members.

Intellectual development, freed
from the incubus of dogmatism, has
broadened out into an attempt to
understand the whole of life through
its achievements in science has made
modern civilization progress by leaps
and bounds. The spiritual and the
esthetic side of life have been deep-
ened by a true insight into ideals of
harmony and beauty, derived from a
wider experience and knowledge of
physical and mental phenomena.

Life for the average man has be-
come a happier, broader, and more
generous existence than that endured
by his fathers. We realize now the
futility of the old belief that goodness
and wisdom are innate only in the
privileged classes.

Elephants' Curious Teeth.

Whoever has looked inside an ele-
phant's mouth has seen a strange
sight. Elephants have no front teeth,
and they never eat flesh, or any food
that requires tearing apart. Eight
teeth are all they have, two above and
two below on each side, rising above
molars as wide as a man's head. Over
these hay or fodder is shifted by the
queerest, ugliest tongue in the whole
animal kingdom, a tongue that is lit-
erally hung at both ends, having no
power of movement except in the
middle, where it shifts back and forth
from the side, arching up against the
roof of the big mouth like an immense
wrinkled pink serpent.

Elephants, like human beings, have
two sets of teeth. The milk teeth,
which are smaller than the perma-
nent molars, fall out when the animals
are about fourteen years old. These
baby teeth—which are, nevertheless,
enormous—are occasionally picked up
by circus men among the fodder and
preserved as curiosities.

Power of Love.

The poor, weeping woman stood be-
fore the judge, and the sympathies of
the spectators went out to her. She
looked muscular, but so miserable.
"You are charged," said the magis-
trate sternly but kindly, "with assaul-
ting your husband."
Gulping down her sobs, the prisoner
wiped away her tears with a brawny
arm and replied sadly:
"Yes, your worship. I only asked
the brute if he would ever cease to
love me, and he was so long in an-
swering that I hit him in the eye with
a broom. I'm only a defenseless woman,
and a woman's life without love is a
mere blight!"

Power of Love.

The poor, weeping woman stood be-
fore the judge, and the sympathies of
the spectators went out to her. She
looked muscular, but so miserable.
"You are charged," said the magis-
trate sternly but kindly,